

## The Gazette



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## NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 11th September, 1958:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
88	No. 14/58, dated 5th September, 1958.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Amendment in the Imports Control Order, 1955.
	No. 75-ITC(PN)/58, dated 5th September, 1958.	Ditto.	Import policy for Insulin—April—September, 1956 period.
89	No. 76-ITC(PN)/58, dated 11th September, 1958.	Ditto.	Import of Automobile Components under the Development Loan Fund Programme.

Copies of the *Gazettes extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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## PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court**

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT***New Delhi the 15th September 1958*

**No. 21-Pres/58.**—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS I, to the under-mentioned Officer for most conspicuous bravery:

(The effective date of the award is given in brackets against the name.)

IC-5034 Captain ERIC JAMES TUCKER, The Maratha Light Infantry (POSTHUMOUS) (2nd August, 1957)

Captain Eric James Tucker (IC-5034) was in command of 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, The Maratha Light Infantry, operating in the Naga Hills. He was assigned the task of opening the line of communication from Chakabama to Phek, a distance of 42 miles, and thereafter to Meluri, a further distance of 20 miles, to destroy the hostile concentrations enroute and to establish a post at Meluri. This he successfully achieved on 9th October, 1956. He had however to abandon Meluri for want of supplies and he made a dash for Phek on 11th October, 1956. After revictualling, he again left for Meluri on 13th October, 1956; his company encountered a large number of hostiles armed with automatics and rifles, but fought its way with great courage, inflicting many casualties on the hostiles, and reached Meluri on 15th October, 1956. It was largely due to the skill and leadership of Captain Tucker that the task was accomplished.

Subsequently Captain Tucker carried out many an arduous and hazardous task against great odds. Late at night on 1st April, 1957, getting information about a hostile concentration at Chipokatami, he immediately proceeded to the place, and moving through the dark jungles took the hostiles completely by surprise. Disdaining the withering fire from the hostiles, Captain Tucker charged the hostile position with a Section and captured four hostiles armed with rifles, including their leader. On 18th July, 1957, at Vishyepu Captain Tucker with a small party successfully outmanoeuvred a large hostile body, inflicted heavy casualties and captured a large number of prisoners. He led his men into the midst of the hostile concentration displaying an extremely high order of personal courage and determination.

On 2nd August, 1957, Captain Tucker was proceeding from Khuzami to Kivikhu with a platoon. At mile 69/70, hostiles who had obtained prior information of his move lay in ambush in the thick undergrowth. After allowing the leading Section to pass through, the hostiles suddenly opened fire with automatics and rifles on him from close quarters. Hit on his face and legs, he stood his ground and engaged the hostiles with his sten gun firing from the hip until the magazine was empty. He then charged at the hostile position with a grenade; but a further burst of automatic fire hit him on his chest and he collapsed and died.

Throughout his service in the Naga Hills, the late Captain Tucker displayed great devotion to duty, having undertaken tasks far beyond the call of his normal duty. He infused great confidence in the men under his command by his most conspicuous courage and valour. So many situations so bravely faced by this young officer have been a source of great inspiration to his comrades.

**No. 22-Pres/58.**—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS II, to the under-mentioned personnel for conspicuous gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names.)

1. IC-575 Lieutenant Colonel JASWANT SINGH, 17th Bn. The Rajput Regiment. (30th September, 1955).

Early in August 1955, Lieutenant Colonel Jaswant Singh was ordered to restore law and order at Khikye in the South Tuensang Frontier Division of the North Eastern Frontier Agency where the hostiles had entrenched themselves into a strong base. By forced marches, despite there being no porters or ponies, he concentrated his unit and material by 3rd September, 1955. For three successive nights he led patrols along steep hills covered by impenetrable jungle in non-stop heavy rain. The hostiles had laid 'punjis' upto two miles in front of the main positions and built stone stockades covering all approaches. Twice he ran into ambushes, and on both occasions he personally led the charge against the hostiles and succeeded in getting his party out without casualties and gained vital information required for his plans. Once he fell into a punji-covered pit and was injured but he continued to lead his party. These courageous actions of the Commanding Officer were a source of inspiration to his men who though weary without sleep or proper food for three days, followed him cheerfully. In a well-planned and executed night attack against fanatical hostiles, when the troops were temporarily

halted by stiff opposition he was found among the leading company exhorting his men, though being under heavy and close automatic fire. His dynamic leadership met with success. In this action 35 hostiles were killed and a similar number wounded and the whole area cleared of hostiles.

Throughout this operation Lt Col. Jaswant Singh showed leadership of a high order, conspicuous gallantry and an unbending will, worthy of the best traditions of the Army.

2. No. 51245-JC., Subedar SOHAN SINGH, The Punjab Regiment (POSTHUMOUS). (1st April, 1957).

On 1st April, 1957, Subedar Sohan Singh headed a platoon on road protection duty between Khonoma and Dzulake, in the Naga Hills. They encountered hostiles at about 0955 hrs. The hostiles, about three hundred strong, were dug-in in well camouflaged positions and were armed with Light Machine Guns, Tommy Guns and other weapons. The leading Section while climbing a spur was fired upon from point blank range and lost the leading scout. It engaged the hostiles by throwing hand grenades but as the heavy hostile fire continued, it was withdrawn by the Platoon Commander behind the cover of smoke. Meanwhile Subedar Sohan Singh ordered his platoon to take up defensive positions. By this time fire poured from all directions on the platoon. Subedar Sohan Singh, cool and confident told the platoon not to be afraid of hostile strength or fire. He himself directed the 3-inch mortar fire on the hostiles, and while so doing was hit by a tommy gun burst. The platoon suffered heavy casualties. Subedar Sohan Singh decided to make a frontal charge on the hostiles on the spur in order to break the ring closing round the platoon and also to secure a vantage point. Severely wounded and bleeding profusely, Subedar Sohan Singh crawled to his Section to console the wounded and exhorted all personnel to charge the hostile position with fixed bayonets. In the words of the only survivor of this encounter, Subedar Sohan Singh told his men that there will be no withdrawal and every man should come up to the expectations of Sikh chivalry and heroism and show his worth. He led the charge till he was hit by another gun burst in the chest and dropped dead. The platoon inflicted heavy casualties on the hostiles but was ultimately overpowered by them in the grim hand to hand fight.

It was the bold and courageous leadership of Subedar Sohan Singh and his calm and fearless demeanour in the face of heavy odds which commanded the unflinching loyalty of his men, all of whom showed valour of a high order and literally fought to the last man and to the last round.

3. No: 2432421 Naik KARNAIL SINGH, The Punjab Regiment (POSTHUMOUS). (1st April, 1957).

On the morning of 1st April, 1957, Naik Karnail Singh's platoon was sent on road protection duty from Dzulake to Mile 17, on road Khonoma—Dzulake in the Naga Hills. At about 0955 hrs they encountered the hostiles near Mile 18. The hostiles had very well camouflaged dug-in trenches. Their strength was approximately three hundred and they were armed with Light Machine Guns, Rifles, Muzzle Loading Guns and Dahas. The leading section of the platoon was fired upon from point blank range and it suffered some casualties. Naik Karnail Singh's section was occupying a spur. When firing started, hostiles came out of the jungle and occupied the northern portion of this spur, engaging the Section which suffered casualties. This brave NCO did not lose his nerve. He directed fire on the hostiles inflicting casualties but they were in large numbers and were rapidly closing round his Section. This Section therefore made a bayonet charge on the hostiles' position. Naik Karnail Singh picked up a dead comrade's rifle and bayonet and bravely led his Section to the charge. A bitter hand to hand fight ensued in which every one of the hostiles was over-powered and bayoneted to death. When the dead body of Naik Karnail Singh was recovered, he was still clutching shreds of hostile clothes and hair in his hands. Naik Karnail Singh's complete disregard of personal safety and devotion to duty was in the best traditions of the Army.

4. No: 2733328 Lance Naik PANDIT MANE, 2nd Bn. The Maratha Light Infantry. (2nd August 1957).

On 2nd August, 1957, Lance Naik Pandit Mane was proceeding with a patrol from Khuzami to Kivikhu in the Naga Hills acting as personal escort to his Company Commander. At about 1230 hrs. when the party reached Mile 69, the hostiles who had obtained prior information lay in wait in the thick undergrowth. After allowing the leading Section to pass through, they suddenly brought heavy automatic and rifle fire to bear upon the Company Commander's party. The Company Commander was killed and two other ranks, including Naik Pandit Mane, sustained bullet wounds. With cool courage and presence of mind, this Non-Commissioned Officer

immediately started firing. He had hardly fired a few rounds when his rifle was hit by a bullet which broke the butt and injured his hand. Despite the heavy hostile fire and the fact that he had sustained wounds twice he was not disheartened. With great determination and exemplary devotion to duty he fixed his bayonet and led the charge at the hostile position through a hail of bullets. A few yards short of the hostile position he was again wounded by a bullet on his leg and he fell down. Even then, this NCO continued to direct the Section until the area was cleared of the hostiles. His daring action and leadership against heavy odds is worthy of the highest traditions of the Army.

5. No: 5431041 Lance Naik RANBAHADUR GURUNG, 3/5 Gorkha Rifles. (7th September, 1956)

On the morning of 7th September, 1956, the platoon of L/Nk. Ranbahadur Gurung was sent to Phegwami, a stronghold of the hostile Nagas. Another patrol was to arrive at Phegwami from the rear while the platoon of L/Nk. Ranbahadur Gurung had to make an assault from the front. This contact could not, however, be synchronised, so that his platoon having reached the place first had to engage the hostiles alone. The hostiles numbering about 60 had trench and bunker positions about 800 yards short of Phegwami. They had a wide clear field for fire; they could also cross-fire from well concealed positions on the only approach, a foot wide serpentine path, on which they had laid extensive punjis. As the platoon came within about 200 yards from its objective, the hostiles opened an over-whelming volume of fire from Light Machine Guns, Tommy Guns and other weapons and even threw some grenades. L/Nk. Ranbahadur Gurung was ordered to assault the nearest position on the left flank while the other two sections were ordered to keep the main defence busy. His Section made a dash and came within 75 yards of the objective, but another un-noticed position brought a heavy cross-fire causing two casualties. Ordering his Section to ground he alone stood fast and emptied his Sten Gun, shooting dead two hostiles who were about to lob grenades. With his sten ammunition finished he took out a grenade and in a minute killed two more hostiles. He then quickly took sten ammunition from the pouches of a wounded comrade. Suddenly he saw a hostile bunker, out of his Section's fire-range. He attempted to direct the platoon's 2" mortar towards this target but that proved vain. At this he ran and took over the 2" mortar himself for a while until four hostiles were seen dropping to the ground. He again went forward to his Section, to give them confidence and to lead them in another assault when he himself got a Light Machine Gun burst shattering his arm from elbow to the shoulder. The platoon suffered only 3 casualties one killed and two seriously injured—but with its ammunition almost exhausted it had to return to the Battalion Headquarters.

In this engagement, L/Nk. Ranbahadur Gurung inflicted eleven casualties on the hostiles, including five killed, and but for his gallant leadership the platoon would have suffered much heavier casualties. His selfless devotion to duty under most trying circumstances in the face of virtual death, was in the best traditions of the Army.

6. No: 2944350 Sepoy RAM DEVA, 17th Bn. The Rajput Regiment (POSTHUMOUS). (24th October, 1956).

On 24th October, 1956, the platoon of Sepoy Ram Deva was sent to reconnoitre a route leading towards village Hanku in the Naga Hills. The track being out of use it had become a part of the jungle. As this platoon was advancing, suddenly on a higher slope, the leading section came under heavy hostile fire. The Section was pinned down. Sepoy Ram Deva's Section was ordered to clear the jungle and as it went ahead the fire intensified. Appreciating that withdrawal would be suicidal, the Section was ordered to make an attack. By this time Sepoy Ram Deva had already been hit by a bullet in his abdomen. But with great determination in the midst of raining bullets he got up and ran for 50 yards through the punjis and bayoneted one hostile to death. While running over the hostile post, he threw a grenade injuring three others. His courage and swiftness had a lightning effect and the hostiles ran for their lives leaving behind their dead and wounded. As the hostiles fled, Sepoy Ram Deva chased them and bayoneted one more hostile. In this process a flying bullet from the hostiles hit him on the head and he died instantaneously.

Under extreme agony of a stomach wound and against intense hostile fire Sepoy Ram Deva with the highest sense of duty inspired the whole Section to liquidate the hostile position. This fearless action of Sepoy Ram Deva has been a matter of considerable pride to his comrades.

7. No: 2938174 Sepoy SURAJ SINGH, The Rajput Regiment, (5th September, 1955)

On 5th September, 1955, Sepoy Suraj Singh was in the leading platoon when his company was advancing along a very narrow and precarious hill track to contract the hostiles in Jhoshepu village, in the Naga Hills. A thick mist restricted visibility to about 30 to 40 yards. The leading scout who came within seventy yards of the hostile position was killed as the company came under heavy fire. Further advance

became almost impossible and Sepoy Suraj Singh's Company took up position about 200 yards away from the hostiles. As the fog lifted the hostiles made concerted efforts to remove the body of the scout. At this critical moment Sepoy Suraj Singh volunteered to crawl forward and bring back the body of his comrade. At every inch as Sepoy Suraj Singh crawled forward, a volley of shots from the hostiles poured over him. But undaunted and unmindful of death this brave sepoy went on crawling forward. His death-defying ordeal lasted for over 30 minutes and he managed to drag the body of his comrade along with his weapon back to his own position. In this most daring attempt three bullets hit his steel helmet and many others grazed over his body. It was a most selfless act performed beyond the call of duty. In this, Sepoy Suraj Singh had shown complete disregard for his own life. This outstanding act of valour was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army.

8. No. 5831720 Rifleman JAILAL ADHIKARI, 2/9 Gorkha Rifles. (22nd December 1956)

On 22nd December 1956, Rifleman Jailal Adhikari was driver of a vehicle in a small convoy moving from Tichipami to Achisagami in the Naga Hills. There were 17 men in the escort. At 0900 hrs. near Siohito, the convoy ran into an ambush laid by a hostile ring leader. The hostile gang had about 150 men armed with two Light Machine Guns besides other weapons. They opened with Light Machine Guns on the front and the rear vehicles simultaneously, killing the persons manning the only Light Machine Gun of the escort and wounding four others. As a result, when the remaining persons took up positions, the Light Machine Gun remained unattended on the front jeep. The hostiles made movement towards the jeeps impossible. The recovery of the Light Machine Gun from the jeep was however essential for the defence of the escort. Rifleman Jailal Adhikari volunteered to retrieve it. With complete disregard of his personal safety he made a dash to the jeep and succeeded in recovering the Light Machine Gun. It was a feat of singular daring as there appeared hardly any chance of survival in this attempt. Rifleman Jailal manned the Light Machine Gun and inflicted many casualties on the hostiles. This proved to be an effective deterrent against the hostiles approaching the jeeps, but in the fight more men became casualties and they were too few to guard the vehicles. The ammunition also was quickly exhausted and the Light Machine Gun reserve ammunition lying in another jeep was badly required. Rifleman Jailal once again on his own initiative rushed to that jeep and managed to bring back the reserve ammunition. He then inflicted more casualties on the hostiles and kept them engaged till help reached at noon. In three hours' fighting 5 of the 17 Others Ranks got killed and 8 were wounded. Rifleman Jailal Adhikari fought fearlessly and bravely in this engagement and was mainly responsible for keeping a large number of hostiles in check and keeping up the morale of his comrades.

9. No. 5605562 Rifleman TARAPARSAD GURUNG, 5th Gorkha Rifles. (1st September 1956)

On 1st September 1956 the platoon of Rifleman Taraparsad Gurung was to search the village of Phulomi in the Naga Hills. The approach to this village was covered by bunkers on the outskirts. His Section was instructed to hold the line of retreat of the hostiles in the rear of the village while the rest of the platoon was to assault from the front. There was a hut about 50 yards from the position on the line of retreat and the Section Commander advanced to find out if there was any activity near the hut. He had hardly gone about 20 yards when the hostiles opened fire on him from another hut which was not visible to his men and he was killed instantaneously. The hostiles did not relent, with the apparent intention of scaring away the Section and getting the sten gun and ammunition of the dead NCO. Rifleman Taraparsad Gurung left his position of safety and advanced single-handed towards the NCO. He was being continuously fired upon but his courage and determination were indomitable. With complete disregard for his personal safety he kept on advancing and with his rifle killed two hostiles and wounded three others who attempted to attack him. This selfless act of Rifleman Taraparsad Gurung which was the result of his presence of mind, fearless spirit, and devotion to duty, instilled fear in the hearts of the hostiles who took to their heels abandoning their position to take shelter in the thick jungle close by. Rifleman Taraparsad Gurung was not, however, satisfied, and with an inspired heart chased the fleeing hostiles. In this encounter he killed more and also succeeded in recovering the sten gun with which the Section Commander had been killed. Besides, he also retrieved the dead body and sten gun of his Section Commander. The bravery of Rifleman Gurung struck terror in the hearts of the remainder of the hostiles in bunkers and they also abandoned their positions. It was then discovered that the total strength of the hostiles was about forty and they were armed with one 2 inch mortar in addition to other automatic weapons. With this strength, coupled with their prepared positions they would have annihilated the platoon but for this brave Rifleman.

Rifleman Taraparsad Gurung's fearless manner and singular gallantry was in keeping with the glorious record of his unit.

10. No. 5429690 Rifleman DHANSING PUN, 5th Gorkha Rifles. (26th December 1956)

On the morning of 26th December 1956 Rifleman Dhansing Pun's Section was escorting an Assam Police jeep convoy from Birema on its way to Kukhidolan in Naga Hills. The convoy had a policeman, some civil officials and one lady. On arriving near the village Lakema and Mahaima the leading jeep suddenly came under very heavy fire from well prepared and concealed positions on the high ground on the right. This caused four instantaneous deaths, namely, of the escort commander, a jeep driver and two civilians. Considerable confusion was caused by this onslaught. In this critical situation Rifleman Dhansing Pun who was travelling in a jeep coming behind acted quickly and took over control of the situation. This brave rifleman immediately sited the Light Machine Gun to give covering fire. He then helped the wounded to crawl back to his jeep which was standing at a comparatively safe place. He also managed to bring back the dead bodies along with their weapons and organised a small party of the policemen to go back to Lakema about 3 miles away to seek help. While three platoons and a jeep convoy with a medical officer speeded to the scene of this mishap, the hostiles numbering about 30 kept up the pressure of fire on Rifleman Dhansing Pun's party of five persons. Fully aware of his disadvantageous position the Rifleman took what appeared to be a desperate action. He instructed the Bren Gunner, Rifleman Chetbahadur Gurung, who by then was wounded on the face, to hold fast to his position and give covering fire. With Rifleman Rajbahadur Gurung he assaulted the nearest hostile position on the right flank with hand grenades and small arms fire whereby the hostiles were routed. This daring soldier and his equally daring partner continued their dash towards the main hostile position till the hostiles all shambled off in a disorderly retreat. By the time the re-inforcements arrived, hardly anything was left to be done by them.

Rifleman Dhansing Pun showed outstanding courage and put up a very heroic fight but for which the convoy and the escort would have been annihilated. The great initiative and drive with which he mastered the whole situation will remain an inspiring example to his comrades in the Army.

No. 23-Pres/58.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS II, to the under-mentioned personnel for conspicuous gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names.)

1. Wing Commander EDUL JAHANGIR DHATIGARA (1899), I.A.F. (28th March 1956)

During the operations in the Naga Hills, the outpost garrison at Sakhai was cut off on 27th March 1956 and the hostiles kept up the attack on the outpost throughout the night. Next morning an emergency message was received that unless an immediate airdrop of water and ammunition was carried out at Sakhai, the garrison would have no means of defence. The aircraft which had flown on a normal sortie earlier that day had reported fast deterioration of weather and had suggested stoppages of further flying. The garrison commander pressed that the airdrop was absolutely essential. In the circumstances Wing Commander Dhatigara decided to make the attempt himself. There was also the requirement that the airdrop should be made in a zone of 40 yards by 20 yards. On reaching the spot Wing Commander Dhatigara found that the dropping zone was partially covered and the air was very turbulent. After the first run-in, the outpost informed the aircraft that dropping circuit should be changed as the aircraft was being fired upon when passing over the villages of Sakhai, Vishyepu and Khivi. But due to clouds no other circuit was possible. Wing Commander Dhatigara disregarding the advice from the outpost continued the airdropping operations in spite of bad weather and automatic fire from the hostiles. The supply of water and ammunition was successfully delivered to the garrison in good time and good condition.

By volunteering to carry out the airdrop under very adverse weather conditions and in the face of heavy automatic fire Wing Commander Edul Jahangir Dhatigara displayed initiative, courage and skill which was in the best traditions of the I.A.F.

2. Squadron Leader NEDYAM BHASKAR MENON (2994), I.A.F. (28th June 1956)

On 19th June 1956 a detachment of 3 Sikh Light Infantry while acting in "aid to civil power" at Khonoma in Naga Hills was completely surrounded by heavily armed hostiles. Their supplies of food and water from the loyal Nagas were cut off shortly thereafter. An emergency request was therefore made to the nearest I.A.F. Station for airdrop of water and food. Two attempts made on the 26th and the 27th June failed due to inclement weather. On 28th June Sqn. Ldr. Menon, the Detachment Commander, personally took up a Dakota with the requisite supplies. In spite of bad weather and continuous heavy automatic fire on the aircraft and although the dropping was very narrow being only 40 yards by 15 yards, Sqn. Ldr. Menon with extraordinary courage, skill and utter disregard for his personal safety successfully dropped food and water to the garrison. His daring

feat saved the garrison and enabled it to hold on till relief came. He repeated this performance under similar hazardous conditions on 1st July 1956.

The action of Sqn. Ldr. Nedyam Bhaskar Menon was in keeping with the best traditions of the I.A.F.

No. 24-Pres/58.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS III, to the under-mentioned personnel for gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names.)

1. IC-7839 2/Lieut. JAGDISH KUMAR GROVER, The Corps of Signals. (19th May 1957)

On 19th May 1957 2/Lt. Jagdish Kumar Grover was travelling in a jeep in a convoy which left Zulhami at 0630 hrs. for Chakhabama in Naga Hills. When it reached Mile 37.5 it was ambushed by about 20 hostiles armed with two Light Machine Guns, Tommy Guns and rifles. They had taken up well-concealed positions on dominating features on either side of the road and from this opened fire at point blank range with an L.M.G. 2/Lt. Grover received a burst on his right hand and right thigh. He immediately ordered the convoy to stop and the escort to take positions and engage the hostiles. He tried to bring his sten into action and only then realised that his right hand was badly wounded and had been rendered ineffective and that the wound on his right thigh was profusely bleeding. He then received yet another hostile L.M.G. burst on his left hand, of caring for his own safety in his badly wounded condition he continued to give orders to the escort party. The escort party seeing his exemplary courage tackled the hostiles in a determined manner, silenced the hostile fire and forced them to beat a hasty retreat into the thick jungle. The escort suffered only two casualties including 2/Lt. Grover in this well organised hostile ambush.

2/Lt. Jagdish Kumar Grover's courageous leadership unmindful of his own life was responsible for saving a difficult situation.

2. IC-7408 2/Lieut. VIJAY RAMCHANDRA DANI, 8th Gorkha Rifles. (29th June 1957)

In the middle of June 1957 there were reports that Naga hostiles were concentrating in the vicinity of the Japukong range in the Naga Hills and that they were planning offensive action. 2/Lt. Vijay Ramchandra Dani in command of the Mirinokro post carried out three successive raids on the hostiles camp on the 16th, 24th and the 29th June. In the first raid he led his patrol to a hideout near Aonokpo where hostile leaders were holding consultations. In the clash that ensued, one leader was killed one was wounded and two others were captured. The elimination of these hostile leaders had a very good effect on the people of the area. In the second raid on 24th June 2/Lt. Dani led a small party to a hideout near Litumen and killed two hostiles and captured a rifle. In the third raid on the 29th June 2/Lt. Dani led a patrol to a hostile hideout and in the action that followed six hostiles were killed, one SBBL gun, two 2" Mortar bombs and a large quantity of ammunition and important documents were captured.

By his gallant, resolute and timely actions, the officer neutralised a hostile concentration and gained the confidence and trust of the people in Japukong Range area.

3. IC-7867 2/Lieut. RAM LABHAYA, The Jat Regiment. (7th December 1956)

On 23rd August 1956, 2/Lt. Ram Labhaya was escorting a mule column with a platoon along the Mokokchung-Zoneh-boto road in the Naga Hills. At noon the column was ambushed by approximately 40 hostiles, who opened automatic fire from three sides and pinned down the column. An attack was attempted by the platoon from the right but it failed. 2/Lt. Ram Labhaya personally led an attack from the left and cleared the opposition. In this action one hostile was killed and six injured, while more casualties were inflicted as they fled. It was only this officer's presence of mind and bold action which helped to beat the hostiles.

Again on 31st August 1956, this officer with his platoon was escorting a jeep convoy along the same road, and it was attacked by hostiles armed with 2 Light Machine Guns and 15 rifles. This officer without caring for his personal safety or losing time, made a charge on the hostile position and killed one and injured 3 hostiles.

On the night of 7/8th December 1956, 2/Lt. Ram Labhaya took a party to raid the headquarters of the 'AO AHNG', the so-called Governor of the hostiles. The night was dark and this made the approach most dangerous as the hostiles had laid ambushes. All the same, he led his men with great confidence and spotted the hostile camp at 0200 hrs. The hostile sentries fired volleys and the rest of them "stood to". Any flanking movement would have given the hostiles more time and would have been detrimental to the success of the raid. With two Sections he made a frontal attack and the hostiles were forced to flee with many wounded. They left

behind a rifle, a type-writer, a camera and valuable documents. This raid was a big blow to the hostiles and its success was mainly due to the toughness, courage and leadership of this young officer.

In all these actions 2/Lt. Ram Labhaya showed initiative, devotion to duty and disregard for personal safety in the best traditions of the Army.

4. No. 15474 Jemadar DALIP SINGH, The Sikh Regiment. (28th April 1956)

On 19th April 1956, in the Naga Hills, one of the patrols encountered hostiles near village Lozaphemi and ought help Jemadar Dalip Singh readily volunteered to go with 7 other Ranks. On arrival he found the patrol still busy clearing the hostile ambush. He promptly decided to cut off the hostiles' retreat by occupying a dominating ridge behind them but while ascending along a steep gradient, well-concealed hostiles opened heavy fire at close range on the party. This held up their advance. Jemadar Dalip Singh soon realised the danger to which his party was suddenly exposed. Regardless of personal safety he took the only firing rifle in the party and threw a number of rifle grenades, thereby dislodging the hostiles from their position. He was wounded in the hand, but he did not attend to it or mention it to any one. He rushed forward single-handed and charged the hostile post, taking advantage of the temporary confusion caused among the hostile ranks as a result of the explosion of rifle grenades. He shot dead two hostiles in this daring attack while others fled as they saw the charging Jemadar closely followed by his men.

Again on 28th April 1956 Jemadar Dalip Singh was platoon commander in the assault made on Zulhami feature. His was the leading platoon. Hostiles opened heavy Light Machine Gun fire and one of the leading Sections of his platoon got help up in a thick row of 'Punjis'. Jemadar Dalip Singh rose to the occasion and rushed forward to cut a lane through the 'Punjis' to enable their advance to continue. Thus the momentum of the assault was kept at its highest pitch, despite heavy fire. The platoon soon got on to its objective where again the Jemadar personally charged the fleeing hostiles, killing six and capturing their two rifles.

On both these occasions, Jemadar Dalip Singh displayed leadership of a very high order. His personal example, daring spirit and sound judgment were a source of great inspiration to the men under his command.

5. No. 2733103 Jemadar BAJIRAO SAKPAL, 2nd. Bn. The Maratha Light Infantry. (8th January 1957)

On 8th January 1957 Jemadar Bajirao Sakpal was commanding a platoon at Pfutero in the Naga Hills when, about 600 yards from the post, one of his patrols consisting of ten men was ambushed by hostiles about 100 strong. This JCO immediately gathered six of his men and despite the fire directed at the post, rushed to the aid of the ambushed patrol. On finding that the situation was serious, he immediately charged into the hostiles with a force amounting only to a section, across open ground which was swept by hostile fire. The hostiles having killed four men from the patrol were trying to collect weapons and ammunition but Jemadar Bajirao's sudden and fierce assault demoralised them and they fled leaving behind some of their own arms and ammunition. Jemadar Bajirao Sakpal relentlessly pressed home his assault, searched the jungle and captured one wounded hostile who yielded valuable information.

The action of the JCO showed courage and initiative of a high order and was a source of inspiration to his men.

6. No. 2729880 Havildar GANPATRAO SARDESAI, 2nd. Bn. The Maratha Light Infantry. (12th November 1956)

On 12th November 1956 Havildar Ganpatrao Sardesai was entrusted with the task of evacuating a seriously ill patient from Meluri to Phakekedzumi in the Naga Hills. The road not being negotiable by any vehicles and in the absence of local porters the patient had to be carried on a stretcher by the troops. At about noon when his party reached near Mile 63-64 a hostile suicide squad after allowing the point Section of the party to pass through, brought heavy automatic and Rifle fire on the rest and pinned them to the ground. At this place, the hostiles had also destroyed the track and all that remained was a narrow ridge with a cliff on one side and a sheer drop on the other. The sudden burst of fire therefore created some confusion when the mules stampeded and two sepoys sustained serious bullet injuries. Appreciating the grave situation arising from his party's vulnerable position from three sides, Havildar Ganpatrao Sardesai with utter disregard of the withering hostile fire, daringly moved from place to place, attracting the hostile attention on to himself and engaging them with rifle fire, simultaneously giving instructions to the rest of his party to extricate themselves from the hostile fire. He fought thus for 45 minutes and succeeded in neutralising one hostile position inflicting two casualties. Thereafter with three of his men, having negotiated difficult ground, he proceeded to the head of the column from where he continued to engage other hostile positions. In 90 minutes of continuous firing he managed to silence the hostiles and extricate his party.

The presence of mind displayed by this NCO and the manner in which he instilled confidence and orderliness in his men by his personal brave and gallant conduct were in the best traditions of the Army.

7. No. 3828088 Acting Naik NEKI, The Rajput Regiment. (10th September 1955)

On 10th September 1955, Naik Neki was the leading Section Commander in an attack on the hostile Naga stronghold in Lhoshepu village in the Tuensang Frontier Division. The hostiles brought down very heavy and close automatic and rifle fire on the assaulting troops from well prepared positions. One such post was continuously sweeping the ground in front of Naik Neki's platoon and brought his assault to a standstill. For the success of the attack it was necessary to silence this post. Naik Neki, unmindful of the danger to his life, rushed towards this hostile post in the midst of bullets flying past him from very close range and dashed into their dug-out position. Then ensued a hand to hand fight in which Naik Neki killed one hostile and severely wounded two others. Any delay in silencing this post would have enabled the hostiles to reinforce this sector of their defensive positions.

This daring, courageous act of Naik Neki was a source of great inspiration to his men and enabled them to advance and clear the hostiles from the area without loss of time.

8. No. 2509605 Lance Naik HARDIAL SINGH, 13th Bn. The Punjab Regiment (Posthumous) (27th September 1956)

On 9th September 1956 Lance Naik Hardial Singh, a medical orderly, accompanied his company in their action against the hostiles at Phegwemi in Naga Hills. The company approached the hostile position through thick jungle and steep climbs, but the last bit of ground which was clear and steep was fully dominated by the hostiles. When the leading platoon was 50 yards from the objective, it came under intense and accurate fire from the well dug-in hostile positions. The platoon suffered three casualties. Though movement at this stage was well nigh impossible, L/NK Hardial Singh was not deterred by this danger. He calmly went forward to the casualties, gave them first aid and managed to bring them to a safe spot.

He accompanied another company in their action against the hostiles at the same place on 27th September 1956. This time also the leading platoon came under heavy fire and suffered one casualty. L/NK Hardial Singh unmindful of his personal safety, dashed forward and administered first aid on the spot. He not only performed his duties but also roused enthusiasm among his comrades by joining the charge made on the hostiles. In this action he was killed by one of the hostile bullets. In the very nature of his duties L/NK Hardial Singh had to face death every moment but far from being unnerved he was full of enthusiasm and unhesitatingly risked his life fighting alongside his comrades.

9. No. 4033212 Lance Naik SURRENDAR SINGH NEGI, The Garhwal Rifles. (10th October 1956)

On 10th October 1956 a patrol of a section's strength was sent out at 0400 hrs. to search the hideouts of the hostiles north east of Kohima. Having thoroughly searched the area and finding nothing, the patrol was on its way back to its base when it was trapped in an ambush. The first volley of fire from the hostile wounded one of the scouts in the thigh. The remainder of the Section took positions but they were under heavy fire from three sides and the Bren gunner also received a wound in the arm. On seeing this, about 10 to 12 hostiles shouting and firing rushed up to snatch away the Bren Gun. Undismayed by the show of force of the hostiles, L/NK Surrender Singh Negi who was the Bren group commander stood up in the open alone against the charging hostiles and opened fire on them with his sten gun. In this encounter he killed one hostile, wounded five, and put to rout the remainder with the result that not only did he save the Bren Gun but also the lives of the remainder of the Section.

The initiative, selflessness and bravery shown by this NCO put fresh spirit into the Section with the result that they all, including the two wounded, fought back the hostiles estimated to be 40 in number and put them to flight.

10. No. 2733133 Unpaid Lance Naik PUTLAJI SHINDE, 2nd. Bn. The Maratha Light Infantry. (26th May 1957)

The platoon of Lance Naik Putlaji Shinde was holding the picket at Pfutero in the Naga Hills with 22 men when on 26th May 1957 at 2200 hrs. about 200 hostiles armed with a Light Machine Gun, Tommy Gun and Rifles mounted an attack and surrounded the picket. The night was dark, it was drizzling and the visibility was nil. By 2300 hrs. a party of hostiles by employing ruses and stratagems managed to creep to within 50 yards of the perimeter. L/NK Shinde sensing the presence of the hostile party so close to the perimeter was determined to pounce upon them in order to prevent their dangerous move. With complete disregard of his personal safety he jumped over the perimeter and

threw a grenade into the infiltrating gang. He was hit on his leg by a Tommy Gun bullet but unheeding of his wound he stood his ground and lobbed a second grenade into the hostile party, inflicting heavy casualties amongst them.

The heroic courage exhibited by L/Nk Putlaji Shinde in meeting the hostile menace without consideration for his personal safety and annihilating it single-handed saved the picket from being over run.

11. No. 19789 Sepoy DHANI RAM, 4th. Bn. The Jammu & Kashmir Infantry. (19th March 1956)

On the night of 18/19th March 1956 our position on the Bella at Hussainiwala near Ferozepore was attacked from across the border. About one attacking platoon managed to secure a foot-hold on the Bella from the left flank. Sepoy Dhani Ram's company was under continuous fire from a Light Machine Gun post which swept the left edge of the Bund. The fire was so effective that there was no scope of adjustment of our defences or movement on the Bella. Sepoy Dhani Ram was acting as Light Machine Gun No. 2 with Sepoy Janak Singh. Realising the danger, Sepoy Dhani Ram crawled up a good distance while exposed to enemy fire and in this process he was seriously wounded in the abdomen by a burst from another hostile Light Machine Gun. Undeterred he approached the Light Machine Gun post from behind and threw a hand grenade thus effectively neutralising it. This gallant action of Sepoy Dhani Ram made it safe for the others to operate across the Right Guide Bund which was the dominating ground in this border engagement. A few minutes later, he saw two attackers crawling up the Bund in his rear. In spite of his being wounded badly, he took out another grenade, managed to remove the pin with his teeth and threw it at them, killing one and wounding the other.

On both the occasions Sepoy Dhani Ram showed initiative, courage and determination of a high order and complete disregard for his personal safety. His unflinching devotion to duty and conspicuous act of gallantry secured not only the safety of his comrades but it also contributed largely to the success of our troops.

12. No. 2433781 Sepoy GURBAX SINGH, 9th. Bn. The Punjab Regiment. (27th. November 1956)

On 17th October 1956 Sepoy Gurbax Singh's battalion was advancing to secure a stronghold of the hostile Nagas dominating the road Khonoma-Dzulake in the Naga Hills. He was in the forward section of the leading company. Clearing some hostile bunkers the platoon came to about 25 yards from its objective when intense and accurate fire of Light Machine Guns, Tommy Guns and Rifles from a well-concealed hostile bunker position burst over them. Sepoy Gurbax Singh, No. 1 of the Bren Group of his Section, immediately opened accurate fire which hit right into the bunkers. While thus engaged his right arm was hit and the hostiles tried to close in on him. Unmindful of this danger and the wound, he pressed on his fire and inflicted heavy casualties on the hostiles, forcing them back into the bunker. He was then relieved by another Bren Gunner. But hardly had he dressed his wound than the new man got badly wounded. He immediately took up the gun again. Later, he not only helped his comrade to the platoon Headquarter tent also kept the heads of the hostiles down by the fire from his gun.

On 27th November 1956 while on escort duty from Mile 17 to Dzulake, his section was ambushed and he with two others was wounded as soon the hostiles opened up. He had just then returned from hospital but he again displayed courage of a order and charged the hostiles firing his Light Machine Gun from his hip. This prompt and bold action of the sepoy saved the situation and inflicted some casualties on the hostiles.

In both these actions Sepoy Gurbax Singh displayed a very high degree of courage and initiative. His gallant action and selfless devotion to duty contributed in a large measure to the success of the operation.

13. No. 2438865 Sepoy MEGH SINGH, 9 Bn., The Punjab Regiment. (2nd September 1956)

On 2nd September 1956, Sepoy Megh Singh's platoon was returning to Piphema after completing a task at Phegwemi in the Naga Hills when it encountered some hostiles. In the very first burst of a hostile Tommy Gun Sepoy Megh Singh, who was Light Machine Gunner No. 1 got wounded in the chest. Entirely ignoring his wounds and with great presence of mind, he immediately brought his Light Machine Gun into action and inflicted casualties on the hostiles. In the meantime, he was wounded again, this time in his right arm. He was bleeding profusely but he refused to be attended to and kept on engaging the hostiles with his Light Machine Gun thus inflicting more casualties on them. He accepted first aid only after all hostile opposition had been cleared, though by this time he had suffered great loss of blood. In spite of his weakness he volunteered to march and refused to be carried on a stretcher upto Piphema, a distance of four miles. His complete disregard of his own life and devotion to duty were an outstanding example for all others who participated in this encounter, and raised the morale of his comrades.

No. 25-Pres./58.—The President is pleased to approve the award of the ASHOKA CHAKRA, CLASS III, to the under-mentioned personnel for gallantry:

(The effective dates of award are given in brackets against the names.)

1. Squadron Leader TOM LIONEL ANDERSON (3126), I.A.F. (25th October 1956)

During the operations in the Naga Hills in October 1956 the I.A.F. was assigned the task of dropping supplies in the two zones of Zekwera and Dzulake which were not only extremely small but difficult to approach since lying in that area was full of hazards due to the treacherous air currents at the dropping zones. As the operations could not be put off, Sqn. Ldr. Anderson volunteered to carry out the task. He flew four sorties between 19th and 25th October 1956 and dropped the necessary supplies. The hazardous task was a trial of both courage and skill. The fact that the dropping zones had to be subsequently abandoned as being too dangerous for airdrops goes to show the extent of risk that the officer had accepted and the determination that he displayed.

The gallant act of Sqn. Ldr. Anderson is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Air Force.

2. Flight Lieutenant PRAKASHANARAIN JAINARAIN MEHRA (4037) (27th March 1956)

On 27th March 1956, Naga hostiles overpowered a police outpost at Sathaka. The hostiles then attempted to take Sakhai an Assam Rifles outpost—by capturing which they would have secured a chain of bases comprising of Sakhai, Khivi, Vishyepu and Kivikhu. They succeeded in putting a ring around the Sakhai outpost and cutting off its sources of water supply. Late in the afternoon, the garrison asked for an emergency airdrop of water and warned that the pilot should be careful of heavy automatic fire from Sakhai, Khivi, Vishyepu and Kivikhu. Flt. Lt. Prakashanarain Jainarain Mehra volunteered for this airdrop which had to be made in the small fenced area of the Inspection Bungalow, 40 yards by 20 yards. Completely disregarding the heavy automatic fire directed against the aircraft, Flt. Lt. Mehra flew dangerously low and delivered the water. The aircraft was hit in the petrol tank and in the starboard mainplane by the hostile fire, but Flt. Lt. Mehra brought it safely back.

In carrying out this sortie successfully Flt. Lt. Mehra displayed great courage and skill. He risked his own life for reaching essential supplies to the garrison. The gallant act on the part of Flt. Lt. Mehra is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Air Force.

A. V. PAI, Secy.

#### ERRATA

In Notn. No. 19-Pres./58, dated the 6th September, 1958, of the Office of the Secretary to the President of India, published in the Gazette of India; Part I—Section 1, dated 6th September 1958, the following corrections are to be made:—

Page 246—

In line 2, delete the word "the" before "meritorious."

In line 3, for "Narian" read "Narain".

In the Office of the Secretary to the President notification No. 20-Pres./58, dated the 5th September, 1958, published in the Gazette of India, Part I—Section 1, dated the 13th September, 1958 at page 250, in line 2, add "Shri" before the name of "Mool Chand Jain"

#### LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 10th September 1958

No. F.142-T(1)/58.—Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Chandauli constituency of Uttar Pradesh, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 10th September, 1958.

V. NARASIMHAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 12th September 1958

No. 59(3)-PAC/58.—The Speaker has been pleased to appoint Shri N. G. Ranga as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1959 vice Shri T. N. Singh resigned from Lok Sabha.

V. SUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.

#### PLANNING COMMISSION

##### RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 10th September 1958

No. PC.LAB-11-3/58.—Saivashri V. V. Giri, K. P. Tripathi, R. Venkataraman and the late Shri Mrinal Kanti Bose have ceased to be members of Labour Panel, the constitution of which was announced in Planning Commission Resolution No. PC(VI)L-13/8/55, dated the 2nd September, 1955.

Sarvashri Khandubhai K. Desai and G. Ramanujam, have been appointed as members of the Labour Panel.

U. S. RANA, Under Secy.



## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

## RESOLUTIONS

New Delhi, the 13th September 1958

No. F.22(5)-NS/58(ii).—Smt. Mabel Lal, nominated as Member of the State Advisory Board, Women's Savings Campaign, Punjab, in this Department's Resolution No. F. 22(5)-NS/58, dated the 11th August, 1958 is nominated a Vice-Chairman of the same Board.

No. F.22(5)-NS/58(iii).—The following members of the State Advisory Board of the Women's Savings Campaign, Madhya Pradesh, set up in this Department's Resolution No. F.8 (14)-NS/56, dated the 29th October, 1956 have resigned:—

- (1) Smt. Mangla Wagle.
- (2) Smt. Memoona Sultana

The following have been nominated Members of the same State Board:—

- (1) Smt. S. K. Qadir, Nawab Manzil, Bhopal.
- (2) Smt. Hira Bai Bordia, 2, Yashwant Road, Indore City.
- (3) Smt. Vimla Sharma, 3, Civil Lines, Bhopal.

3. Smt. Vidya Razdan, Member, is nominated as an additional Vice-Chairman of the above Board.

M. L. VARMA, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

## CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 13th September 1958

No. F.22(5)-NS/58(i).—In para 2 of the Ministry of Finance—Department of Economic Affairs Resolution No. F. 22(5)-NS/58, dated the 19th June, 1958, the name of Mrs. Hemalata Miranjkar, appearing against S. No. 1 under the 'Mysore State Advisory Board' may be read as Mrs. Vasantalatha V. Mirjanker.

R. SARAN, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 12th September 1958

No. 4(21)/DNK/58.—For the effective and expeditious execution of the scheme to resettle displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya and for the integrated development of this area, with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the area's tribal population, the Government of India have decided to set up a Central Authority to be known as the Dandakaranya Development Authority. This area will, for the present, comprise Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa.

2. The composition of the Authority shall be as follows:—

- (1) A Chairman.

## Members.

- (2) The Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project.
- (3) The Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) The Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa.
- (5) A representative of the Union, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (6) Member (Finance).
- (7) Member (Engineering).
- (8) Member (Agriculture).

The Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project, shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority and shall also act as its Secretary.

3. A whole-time Financial Adviser, who shall also be the Chief Accounts Officer of the Authority, shall be appointed to advise it on all matters involving financial implications; and he shall be, *ex-officio*, Member (Finance) of the Authority.

4. The Authority shall have powers:—

- (i) to create such posts and to appoint such officers and staff thereto, except the Financial Adviser and the Chief Accounts Officer, as it considers necessary for efficient performance of its functions. Provided, however, that no post shall be created on a scale the maximum of which exceeds Rs. 2,000/- a month or on a fixed pay exceeding Rs. 2,000/- a month without the prior approval of the Central Government and

provided also that the appointment of any person to a grade the maximum of which is Rs. 1,500/- or more per mensem shall not be made without the prior approval of the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation.

- (ii) to sanction schemes involving capital expenditure not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs. Provided that schemes involving expenditure in excess of this amount shall be referred to the Central Government for approval. The Chairman may in his discretion refer to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for approval schemes the capital expenditure on which exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs.
- (iii) to make direct purchases of all machinery, tools and plants, equipment and vehicles. Provided that where the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals have entered into rate contracts for any items the Authority shall take advantage of those contracts and it will be treated as a "Direct Demanding Officer" for purposes of those contracts.

5. The Authority may delegate to the Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project, such of its powers as it may deem necessary for the speedy execution of the scheme.

6. The Authority will function in accordance with such directions as it may, from time to time, receive from the Central Government. The Ministry of Rehabilitation will be administratively in charge of the Authority.

7. The headquarters of the Authority will be at Koraput (Orissa).

## ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to:—

- (i) All State Governments and all Chief Commissioners.
- (ii) All Ministries of the Government of India, the Planning Commission, the Union Public Service Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Secretary to the President, Comptroller & Auditor General of India, All Accountants General and Comptrollers, Chief Pay & Accounts Officer, Food, Rehabilitation and Supply, Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Railway Board, Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

DHARMA VIRA, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

(Department of Mines &amp; Fuel)

New Delhi, the 9th September, 1958

No. 28(10)/58-MIV.—In this Ministry's Resolution No. 28(1)/56-MIV, dated the 19th June, 1958, published in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India, dated the 29th June, 1957, regarding setting up of four Zonal Councils to attend to the work of advice, control, regulation and execution of programmes of mineral development, the following further amendments shall be made, namely:—

1. Under the heading "2 Eastern Region (or the Calcutta Zone)" against item (iii) for "Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha, Member of Lok Sabha" substitute "Shri P. C. Bose, Member of Lok Sabha".
2. Under the heading "4 Southern Region (or the Hyderabad or Madras Zone)" against item (iii) for "Shri T. J. M. Wilson, Member of Rajya Sabha" substitute "Shri T. V. Kamalawamy, Member of Rajya Sabha".

S. M. R. ASKARI, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 5th September 1958

No. F.3-10/58-Seeds.—In partial modification of this Ministry Resolution No. F.3-1/53-Seeds, dated the 15th June, 1953, the Government of India have decided to nominate the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, as a Member on the Standing Expert Committee on Seeds constituted under the said Resolution.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution may be communicated to all the Ministries of the Government of India, all the State Governments and Union Territories, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Vice President, I.C.A.R. and the Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. C. CHETTY, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

(Railway Board)

*New Delhi, the 12th September 1958*

**No. TC/Committee/14/57.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. TC/Committee/14/57, dated the 26th August, 1958, namely:

In item 1 relating to "Percentage on Value charge", the words "except in the case of gold booked from Oorgaum to Bombay for which see exception below" appearing against the entry "Gold, silver and all other excepted articles", and the "Exception" shall be omitted.

M. SRINIVASAN, Jt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER****RESOLUTION***New Delhi, the 11th September 1958*

**No. 178(9)/58-DW.I.**—In continuation of this Ministry's Resolution No. DW.V.530(1)/56, dated the 22nd May, 1958, the Government of India have permitted the High Level Committee on Floods to submit Volume II of their report by the 15th November, 1958.

**ORDER**

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all the State Governments, the several Ministries of the Government of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Secretary to the President and the Planning Commission.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. G. R. IYER, Dy. Secy.

**RESOLUTION***New Delhi, the 12th September 1958*

**No. DW.III-12(27)/58.**—In paragraph 3 of the late Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research Resolution No. DW.II-12(27), dated the 27th March, 1952, as amended from time to time, please read:

"(iv) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Irrigation & Power or his representative.....Member."

for

"(iv) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) or his representative.....Member."

T. SIVASANKAR, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY****RESOLUTION***New Delhi, the 15th September 1958*

**No. 15(17)/58-LIND.**—With a view to drawing up the programme for the development of leather and leather goods industries the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry have decided to constitute a Panel consisting of the following:

**Chairman**

1. Shri M. L. Khaitan, M/s. Bata Shoe Co. (P.) Ltd., Calcutta.

**Members**

2. Shri Sanjoy Sen, General Secretary, Indian Leather Technologist Association, Calcutta.

3. Shri S. P. Pandit, Director, M/s. Western India Tanneries Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay-17.

4. Shri P. R. Sondhi, Manager, Kapurthala Northern India Tanneries Ltd., Kapurthala.

5. Mr. A. L. Cooke, General Manager, The British India Corporation Ltd., Cooper Allen Branch, Kanpur.

6. Shri A. N. Varma, President, Agra Shoe Manufacturers' Association, 1244, Pilikothi, Shahganj, Agra.

7. Shri G. M. Das, Secretary, M/s. Cawnpore Tannery Ltd., P. B. No. 80, Kanpur.

8. Chairman, Leather Export Promotion Council, 3/38, Veperv High Road, Madras-3.

9. Vice-Chairman, Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras-3.

10. Dr. V. Nayudamma, Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

11. Shri M. Nazir Husain, C/o M/s. Nazir Husain &amp; Co., 11, Perambur High Road, Madras.

12. Shri A. Nagappa Chettiar, The India Leather Corporation Private Ltd., Post Box No. 1516, Madras.

13. Shri T. Abdul Wahid, Member, Export Advisory Council, 19, Veperv High Road, Madras-3.

14. Inspector General of Forests or his Deputy, Ministry of Food &amp; Agriculture, New Delhi.

15. Live-Stock Development Adviser, Ministry of Food &amp; Agriculture, New Delhi.

16. Agricultural Marketing Officer with the Government of India Directorate of Marketing &amp; Inspection, Ministry of Food &amp; Agriculture, New Delhi.

17. Shri G. R. Valunjkar, Director-in-Charge, Khadi &amp; Village Industries Commission's Leather Industry Programme, Post Box No. 482, Bombay.

18. Shri P. M. Mathai, Director of Industries, Ministry of Community Development, New Delhi.

19. Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Development Officer (Leather), Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, New Delhi.

20. Shri N. R. Lodh, Deputy Director (Footwear), Agra (Representing the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries).

*Secretary*

21. Dy. Development Officer (Leather), Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, New Delhi.

2. The functions of the Panel would be:

(i) To assess the present production of various types of leathers and leather goods in the country in relation to the current as well as the future domestic demands.

(ii) To study the requirements of the different raw materials, chemicals, machinery etc. and to make recommendations with regard to (a) the utilisation of indigenously available materials to the maximum extent possible; (b) steps to be taken to increase their indigenous availability.

(iii) To examine the methods adopted by the manufacturers for the manufacture of leather and leather goods and also to recommend (a) the new lines of development and the steps to be taken to ensure the continued growth and development of this industry in the different sectors.

(iv) To assess the extent to which the existing capacity in respect of leather and leather goods is being utilised and to make recommendations with regard to the improvement in the quality of the goods manufactured and also with regard to the fuller utilisation of the existing capacity with a view to meeting domestic demand and making an increasingly significant contribution to the country's exports.

(v) In the event of surplus capacity being available to recommend the steps that should be taken for its maximum utilisation for the development of exports.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all the State Governments, Ministries of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Planning Commission.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

NAGENDRA BHADUR, Jt. Secy.